In the Claims:

1. to 17. (Canceled)

18. (Original) A method for manufacturing an electrode for an electrochemical cell, comprising the steps of:

a) positioning a first electrode active material into a pressing fixture;

b) positioning a first current collector screen on top of the first electrode active material;

c) positioning a second electrode active material different than the first electrode active material on top of the first current collector screen, thereby forming an electrode assembly; and

d) pressing the electrode assembly to form the electrode.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 18 wherein with the first electrode active material comprising first active particles in an un-cohesive state not being firmly held together as part of a mass and ~~is~~ of a first size less than a second size of at least one opening of the first current collector screen, the first electrode active particles are ~~and~~ capable of moving through the at least one second sized opening, and ~~including~~ providing the first electrode active particles ~~material~~ in a cohesive form firmly held together as part of the same mass and incapable of moving through the at least one second sized opening in the first current collector screen and further providing the second electrode active material ~~being~~ in a form incapable of moving through the at least one second sized opening in the first current collector screen, and pressing the electrode assembly from

the direction of either the first electrode active material to the second electrode active material or from the direction of the second electrode active material to the first electrode active material.

20. (Original) The method of claim 18 including providing the second electrode active material in a form selected from the group consisting of a powder form, a pellet form and a sheet form.

21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 18 wherein the first electrode active particles are ~~material is~~ not a powder in their ~~its~~ cohesive form firmly held together as part of the same mass.

22. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 18 including providing the ~~at least one~~ electrode as a cathode having the configuration: ~~SVO~~ silver vanadium oxide/current collector screen/CF_x.

23. (Original) The method of claim 18 including providing the electrode assembly further comprising:

a) positioning a second current collector screen on top of the second electrode active material;

b) positioning a third electrode active material on top of the second current collection screen, thereby forming the electrode assembly; and

c) pressing the electrode assembly to form the electrode.

24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 23 including selecting the first, the second and the third electrode active materials from the group consisting of CF_x, C_2F, Ag_2O, Ag_2O_2, CuF, Ag_2CrO_4, MnO_2, ~~SVO~~ silver vanadium oxide, ~~CSVO~~ copper silver vanadium oxide, V_2O_5, $LiCoO_2$, $LiNiO_2$, $LiMn_2O_4$, CuO_2, TiS_2, Cu_2S, FeS, FeS_2, copper oxide, copper vanadium oxide, and mixtures thereof.

25. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 23 wherein the first and the third electrode active materials are the same and they are a different electrode active material than the second electrode active material.

26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 23 including providing the ~~at least one~~ electrode as a cathode having the configuration: ~~SVO~~ silver vanadium oxide/current collector screen/CF_x/current collector screen/~~SVO~~ silver vanadium oxide.

27. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein with the third electrode active material comprising third active particles in an un-cohesive state not being firmly held together as part of a mass and of a third size less than a fourth size of at least one opening of the second current collector screen, the third electrode active particles are capable of moving through the at least one fourth sized opening, and including providing the third electrode active particles in a cohesive form firmly held together as part of the same mass and incapable of moving through the at least one fourth sized opening in the second current collector screen.

28. (New) A method for providing an electrode for an electrochemical cell, comprising the steps of:

a) positioning a first electrode active material into a pressing fixture;

b) positioning a first current collector screen on top of the first electrode active material;

c) positioning a second electrode active material on top of the first current collector screen, wherein with the first electrode active material comprising first active particles in an un-cohesive state not being firmly held together as part of a mass and of a first size less than a second size of at least one opening of the first current collector screen, the first electrode active particles are capable of moving through the at least one second sized opening, and providing the first electrode active particles in a cohesive form firmly held together as part of the same mass and incapable of moving through the at least one second sized opening in the first current collector screen, and further providing the second electrode active material in a form incapable of moving through the at least one second sized opening in the first current collector screen;

d) positioning a second current collector screen on top of the second electrode active material;

e) positioning a third electrode active material on top of the second current collection screen, thereby forming an electrode assembly, wherein with the third electrode active material comprising third active particles in an un-cohesive state not being firmly held together as part of a mass and of a third size less than a

fourth size of at least one opening of the second current collector screen, the third electrode active particles are capable of moving through the at least one fourth sized opening, and providing the third electrode active particles in a cohesive form firmly held together as part of the same mass and incapable of moving through the at least one fourth sized opening in the second current collector screen; and

f) pressing the electrode assembly from the direction of either the first electrode active material to the third electrode active material or from the direction of the third electrode active material to the first electrode active material to form the electrode.

29. (New) The method of claim 28 including providing the second electrode active material selected from the group consisting of a powder form, a pellet form and a sheet form.

30. (New) The method of claim 28 including selecting the first and second current collector screens from the group consisting of stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, gold, aluminum, cobalt nickel alloys, highly alloyed ferritic stainless steel containing molybdenum and chromium, and nickel-, chromium-, and molybdenum-containing alloys.

31. (New) The method of claim 28 including providing the first and second current collectors as titanium having a coating selected from the group consisting of a graphite/carbon material, iridium, iridium oxide, and platinum provided thereon.

32. (New) The method of claim 28 including providing the electrode as a cathode having the configuration: silver vanadium oxide/current collector screen/CF_x.

33. (New) The method of claim 28 including providing the first and third electrode active materials being the same and different than the second electrode active material.

34. (New) The method of claim 28 including providing the electrode as a cathode having the configuration: silver vanadium oxide/current collector screen/CF_x/current collector screen/silver vanadium oxide.

35. (New) The method of claim 28 including selecting the first, second and third electrode active materials from the group consisting of CF_x, C_2F, Ag_2O_2, CuF, Ag_2CrO_4, MnO_2, silver vanadium oxide, copper silver vanadium oxide, V_2O_5, $LiCoO_2$, $LiNiO_2$, $LiMn_2O_4$, CuO_2, TiS_2, Cu_2S, FeS, FeS_2, copper oxide, copper vanadium oxide, and mixtures thereof.